

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 4030. 號九廿月五年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1876.

日七初月五年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, 121, Holborn Hill. E. O. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. S. H. DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SHANTON, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Swatow, & Canton. HENDERSON & CO., Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, & Amoy. L. A. DA SILVA, Macao, L. A. DA SILVA, Macao.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

—and—

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. & Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000

RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON BRANCH.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHIEF DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLING, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

A. MÖLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GRIFF, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

WE have authorized Mr. HUGO LUBBE to sign our Firm at Poochow per

procuration. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, May 18, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. T. O. S. JENKINS is authorized to sign the name of our House at Poochow.

HEARD & Co. Hongkong, May 27, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. J. E. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

Attest, J. E. V. SHAW, Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkin.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. O. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 2nd of June, 1876, at Noon, at the Harbour Master's Office,—

The Government Steam Launch

"BLANCHE."

The Launch is very Strongly Built of Teak, with Copper Fastenings. Speed 7 miles an hour. The Boiler is nearly new, and she is fitted with fresh water Tanks and Iron Coal Bunkers.

The Launch is capable of carrying 43 Passengers when going outside the Harbour, and 61 when plying inside the Harbour. Order for inspection can be obtained by applying to the Harbour Master.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer, and the Launch to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 25, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

DANISH BEER from the TUBORG FABRIKKER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this date, the Retail Price of our NATURALICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

JOHN F. HORGAN, Agent.

Tudor Ice House, Hongkong, May 4, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at \$8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, \$6 per ton, ex Godown.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.

Hongkong, May 16, 1876.

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG,

and to

H. I. B. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views, &c., of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports. Also, a large assortment of Photographic Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention.

Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Re-entered upon possession of the EAST POINT FOUNDRY at Bowington, in accordance with the terms of Lease of 20th February, 1871.

GRANVILLE SHARP, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, May 27, 1876.

TO BE LET.

THE EAST POINT FOUNDRY, together with the Forge, fixed Machinery, Steam Engines, &c., &c., lately in the use and occupation of SAMUEL EASTON, deceased.

SHARP & Co., Land and Estate Agents.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, May 27, 1876.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE

CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO

ADVERTISERS

IS OBTAINABLE.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany).

Sole Agent for China, F. PHIL, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO (Germany.)

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO (Germany.)

LOONG SHING & Co.,

DEALERS IN ANCIENT CHINESE CURIOSITIES

AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

No. 34, Wellington Street, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to the Immediate Reduction of the Large and Valuable STOCK OF JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS,

SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., &c.,

OF THE LATE

MR. G. B. FALCONER,

the Administratrix to the Estate has resolved that it shall be placed at the disposal of Purchasers at Prices

CONSIDERABLY UNDER THE ORIGINAL COST.

The Stock, which is well known to be the Largest and most Complete in the East, or out of London, has been all selected from London and other Manufacturers of the highest eminence for quality, exquisite finish, and artistic designs, so that probably no such opportunity can present itself again to buyers of selecting from a Stock so

Magnificent with such inducements.

The Stock will be open for Inspection at the Greatly Reduced Prices on and after

MONDAY, the 22nd Instant.

G. FALCONER & Co. Queen's Road, Hongkong.

May 19, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "NAMO,"

Captain WISSE, will be despatched for the above

Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co. Hongkong, May 25, 1876.

my30

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship "CHEOPS,"

Captain DRYDEN, will be despatched for the above

Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AB YON, Hongkong, May 28, 1876.

my30

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "DEVALION" will be despatched on or about the 2nd prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1876.

my2

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "GLAUCOUS" will be despatched on or about the 7th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1876.

my2

STREAM TO YOKOHAMA.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "BOMBAY" will leave for the above place a few hours after the arrival of the *Ishevan* with the next English Mail, instead of the *Sunda* which was previously circulated.

A. MÖLVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 23, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship "MÉNÉLAH" will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship "ANADYR" will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1876.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "GORDON CASTLE" expected here on or about the 22nd Instant, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1876.

my2

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MAURITIUS.

The A 1 German Bark "WODAN" Captain MEYER, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 23, 1876.

my2

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Clipper Bark "BRITISH CROWN" W. ANDREWS, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

my2

FOR FOOCHOW (DIRECT).

The British Ship "THERMOPYLE" will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 25, 1876.

my2

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Bark "MARQUIS OF EBYLE" Captain MCKENZIE, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, April 21, 1876.

my2

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "WEALTHY PENLETON" Capt. BLANCHARD, will load for the above Port, and will be despatched on or before the 10th June.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 18, 1876.

my10

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "MARGARET" JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 27, 1876.

my2

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Clipper Ship "COMMISSARY" Captain HUNTER, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 19, 1876.

my2

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Clipper Bark "HOPE" Capt. ROUXON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

WE beg to call special attention to our Show-room and Ladies' Outfitting Departments.

We are offering a fine assortment of Japanese Silks, which will wear well, at 65 cents per yard, worth \$1.

Summer Dresses:—
Satin Striped Poplins.
Figured Poplins.
Fancy and Plain Grenadines.
Black and Fancy Gauzes.
Fancy Silks. Black Silks.
Niagara Striped Muslins.
White Brillantes.

A lot of Lace Goods at less than half price.
Made-up Wrappers and Costumes.
Embroidered Shirts.
Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing.

Straw Hats and Bonnets.
Feathers and Flowers.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Our Dressmaking Department is under the supervision of a Court Dressmaker.
Our Millinery Department is under the supervision of a West End Milliner.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.
200 Cases CLARET from BORDEAUX.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A. KING & Co. beg to inform the Public that their "Furniture Show Rooms" are now in Zetland Street, No. 2, opening into Queen's Road, next to the Commercial d'Escompte de Paris, where they have all descriptions of ELEGANT and ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, necessary for completely furnishing a Gentleman's Residence.

Also, CHINESE and JAPANESE CURIOS, FINEST EBONY CARVED TABLES and CHAIRS of every kind may be had on reasonable Terms.
Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Proprietor of the Hongkong Times to sell by Public Auction, at the Office, Duddell Street, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 31st Instant, at Noon,
PRINTING MACHINES, INKS, STATIONERY, RACKS, and all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the Establishment.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. Lots with all faults and errors of description, to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 3rd day of June, 1876, at No. 2, Gough Street, at 2 p.m.,
The Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.

Also,
A Semi-grand PIANO by JOHN BRADWOOD & SONS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. GUEDES, J.R., Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 5th day of June, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
Sundry English and Colonial-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—English-made Walnut Tables, Mahogany Loo and Pembroke Tables, Marble-top Toilet Tables, Vienna Chairs, Chimney Glasses, Lamps, Engravings, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, Glass-ware, Marble Clocks, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

And,
An Invoice of Chromolithographs.
One Harmonium by Casarini & Co.
An Electro-plated Ballad Horn, by Blüth, in case complete, with an extra Crook (B flat).

A first class Semi-grand Seven Octave PIANO, in Mahogany Case, by Collard and Collard, now on view at the Sale Rooms.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
—Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS Pursuant to the Provision of Ordinance No. 14 of 1862, the following Petition to His Excellency the Governor in Council for Letters Patent for the Exclusive Right to use within this Colony and its Dependencies, the Invention hereinafter mentioned, has, together with the Specifications and Declarations required by the said Ordinance, been filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary, that is to say:—

"The Petition of WILLIAM MAGRE-GOR SMITH, Assignee of JAMES DUNCAN, for Improvement in the treatment and purification of Sugar and Saccharine Matters, and in the Apparatus employed therein."

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor has appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for a Sitting of the Executive Council at the Office of the Government, for the purpose of entertaining the said Petition, and that at such Sitting of the Council, Application will be made for such Letters Patent as aforesaid. Dated at Victoria, Hongkong, this 27th day of May, 1876.

WM. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor for the Petitioner,
29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALMA, German barque, Capt. Lehmeier.
—Macherey & Co.
Luzzini, British barque, Captain John Inokyo.
—Broadbear, Anthony & Co.

LEONIE, German barque, Captain Matson.
—Wm. Pustau & Co.
Horn, British barque, Captain Boulton.
—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

COMET, American ship, Captain William E. Bray.
BELVEDERE, British ship, Captain J. Branthwaite.
WONAR, German barque, Capt. Meyer.
—Wm. Pustau & Co.

VINDEK, British barque, Captain John Parkhouse.
RUBICON, British barque, Capt. Finnan.
—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ZOROBA, British barque, Captain Geo. Scarlett.
—Gilman & Co.
TATRON, British ship, Captain James Clark.

JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, German barque, Captain H. C. Reimer.
—Wm. Pustau & Co.
WILLIAM MUDGEY, American barque, Captain J. B. Dickey.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AUGUST, German brig, Captain P. Rife.
—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.

Charters Effected.
The following settlements have been effected since last Circular was published:—
British ship Commisary, 900, hence to London, private.

German bark Alma, 938, Manila to New York, private.

German bark Anna, 852, Manila to New York, private.

British bark Otago, 348, Manila to London or to a Port on the Continent, private.

German bark Woden, 439, hence to Mauritius (via Singapore), 2650 in full.

American bark Wealthy Pendleton, 809, hence to San Francisco, private.

American bark Willard Mudgett 875, hence to Honolulu, private.

British bark Prince Arthur, 290, Foochow to Adelaide, Sydney or Melbourne, £1,000 in full.

British ship Taunton, 698, hence to Toulon and back, \$3,500 in full, 55 lay days.

German bark Caroline Behn, 673, hence to Toulon and back, \$3,500 in full, 50 lay days.

German bark Deutschland, 269, hence to Hongkong via Chilea, \$6,500 in full, 60 lay days.

German bark Fests, 302, Whampoa to Tientsin (Timber), and Newchwang to Hongkong via Chilea, \$6,500 in full, 60 lay days.

German bark Fests, 302, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 80 cents per picul, 35 lay days.

German bark Fough Ballaugh, 250, Bangkok to Hongkong, (inside the Bar) 31 cents per picul, (outside the Bar) 26 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German bark Ferdinand, 416, Bangkok to Hongkong, (inside the Bar) 31 cents per picul, (outside the Bar) 26 cents per picul, 35 lay days.

German bark Joachim Christian, 457, Newchwang to Hongkong, 22½ cents per picul, 30 lay days.

French bark Charis Moreau, 385, Newchwang to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul, 24 lay days.

British ship Caroline, 987, Cebu to London or Liverpool, private.

British steamer Arratoon Apper, 859, Monthly Charter, 2 months, \$5,000 per month.

CLEARED.

Feiga, for Nicolofsk.

Rachore, for Bangkok.

Alma, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Scotland, from Adelaide, 2 Manilamen

Per Esmeralda, from Amoy, Mr F. C. Parker and 150 Chinese.

Per Zamboanga, from Manila, 160 Chinese for Amoy.

DEPARTED.

Per Van over, for Foochow, Mr Otto Brauch.

For London, Messrs Dinnis and Knight.

Per Antenor, for Singapore and Penang, 50 Chinese.

For Port Said, 1 European deck.

For London, Captain and Mrs. Ponting, Mr and Mrs Blackwood and child, Messrs N. Tatterell and B. F. Kimpton.

Per Ajax, for Shanghai, Mr Martin.

Per Penedo, for Saigon, 20 Chinese.

Per Madagascar, for Bangkok, 40 Chinese.

Per Asia, for Saigon, 10 Chinese.

Per Estopona, for Saigon, 93 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The American schooner Scotland reports:

Had fine weather to the China Sea thence to arrival fresh N.E. winds. Towed the American schooner Joaquina y Anna, Captain W. Man, from Aricology, an island near Aricole (Pellow Islands).

The Norwegian barque Esan reports:

Had strong N.E. winds to the Equator, which was crossed on the 10th February.

Passed the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 18th March in lat. 39.30 S.

Reached Amoy on the 25th April and had light winds and calms to Gaspar Straits, thence to port strong breeze.

The British steamer Esmeralda reports:

Fine weather with light Northerly winds throughout.

The British steamer Penedo reports:

Light winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The Brit. barque Lord Macaulay reports:

Left Newport on the 31st Jan., crossed the Equator 26th Feb. in long. 28° W., and on March the 29th passed the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope.

Reached Amoy 5th May, Gaspar Strait the 7th, and Lardone Islands 27th. Had light winds and fine weather, the greater part of the passage, and in the China Sea had a strong Southerly current.

Spoke the Brit. barque Swallow, of Hongkong, in lat. 11.15 S. and long. 81.24 W. bound South.

In Gaspar Straits passed the British vessels Omba, Flying Scud and Leucodia all bound to the Southward.

The Spanish steamer Zamboanga reports:

Strong head wind all the way.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—

Per NANO, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 30th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—

Per ESMEERALDA, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 30th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For HAINAN (via CANTON).—

Per H. L. M. S. SHEN CHI, at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th Inst.

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.—

Per WASHI, at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th Inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per DANUBE, at 8.30 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd June.

The departure of the Str. CHEOPS is postponed till further notice.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet OCEANIC will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st June, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, May 13, 1876.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet LOM-BARDY will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd June.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, June 2.

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, May 23, 1876.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet AMARON will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom, Europe, &c. to Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Gallé, Attakalai, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked "Paid to Ceylon only" they will go on from Gallé as unpaid.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, May 27, 1876.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—

Noon.—Sale of Machines, Ink, Stationery and Household Furniture, at Hongkong Times Office.

Thermopile leaves for Foochow (direct) on or about this date.

Goods per Lorne undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Cargo ex Amoy for shipment per Deucalion must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

THURSDAY, June 1.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer Oceanic leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

FRIDAY, June 2.—

Noon.—Sale of Steam Launch Blanche at Harbour Master's Office.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Deucalion leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

SATURDAY, June 3.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 2, Gough Street.

Goods per Karo undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, June 5.—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture at Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sale Rooms.

Goods per Ajax undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.—

Glavus leaves for London on or about this date.

THURSDAY, June 15.—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Nanos leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

4 p.m.—Cheops leaves for Singapore and Penang.

Goods per Gordon Castle undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respectfully drawn to the fact that a copy of the China Mail has for some time past been placed on board of every Steamer and Sailing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour.

Facilities which have recently been placed within the reach of Captain and Officers of Ships have resulted in a material increase to the Subscription List of the Mail.

Amongst the shipping in port and as special arrangements have been made to increase the usefulness of the Shipping List and to extend the circulation in the Bay, these advantages will be at once apparent to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to

GEORGE MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th Instant, at Seymour Terrace, the Wife of WILLIAM DANNY, C.S., of a Son.

On the 28th Inst., at Macao, the Wife of J. M. F. da Costa, Esq., of Bangkok, of a Daughter.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1876.

NOTHING could more clearly indicate the progress made by Japan in the direction of Western civilisation than a number of instructions that have been issued with reference to the approaching visit of the Mikado to the Northern portions of his dominions. Quant and strange as some of them must seem to the European reader, yet they strikingly testify that the imperiousness, pomp, and extravagance that usually appertain to Eastern potentates, no longer characterise the sovereign of Japan, but that the Mikado is endeavouring to base the stability of his rule on benevolence and good government, rather than on the pomp and circumstance of a barbaric Court.

chief object of His Majesty in taking this journey is to ascertain, from practical observation, the state of his country, and some of the instructions are specially framed for enabling this to be done. One paragraph directs the people that "it is unnecessary to erect a bamboo railing along the sides of a road, to erect temporary bridges where there are ferries, to hide the gates of Buddhist temples or to cover up unclean things." It is quite clear from this that the Mikado not only does not wish labour and money to be wasted in useless preparations for his "progress," but is anxious to see the actual state of things in his Kingdom, without gloss or colouring of any kind. The next paragraph says "the procession may be viewed with pleasure; no check need be placed on people passing to and fro, and they are to continue their occupations as usual." Eight or nine years ago, when the Tycoon was pleased to make a "progress," the lighting of fires along the route was forbidden, windows were closed, shutters affixed to them and paper pasted over the interstices. These imperious, inconvenient and useless arrangements are in striking contrast to the enlightened ones now made for the Mikado's journey, and show us what a remarkable change for the better has taken place in the thought and opinions of the Government of the country. Presents to His Majesty are altogether forbidden. Here, perhaps, some of the monarchs of Western nations might take a lesson, and also from the next instruction that "no extraordinary expenses are to be made at the places where His Majesty will rest." One

other paragraph of many that follow in the instructions is worth reproducing here on account of its quaintness. It states "an enquiry is to be made in respect to filial children, devoted servants, faithful wives and other meritorious persons, as to their conduct, and any rewards that may have been hitherto conferred, and the result of the enquiry is to be submitted to His Majesty on his arrival at the Kencho." After reading this and the preceding paragraph we feel almost inclined to think that the Mikado and his counsellors have gone beyond us in the path of progress. Our "Coming K—" has not yet, that we are aware of, exhibited his dislike to receiving presents, and we fear he is open to receive any number of them providing they are of convenient size and sufficient value; nor has he yet distinguished himself in the course of any of his tours by paking tender enquiries, for the purpose of reward, respecting "filial children, devoted servants or faithful wives." We have evidently something to learn, in turn, from Japan.

A propos of the progress being made by Japan, an instance has just occurred there which forcibly illustrates the religious state of the country at the present time. Writing to a native newspaper a Mr Teduka Aris ascribes the prevention of war between Japan and Corea as the work of Jehovah, and then goes on to complain that none appeared to recognise this fact, but seemed to think it was the work of man. In reply to this communication another native writer sends a letter to the paper, and it must be confessed that he displays some ingenuity in his argument. "My opponent," he says, "seems to talk much as the missionaries do, and, taking extracts from the Bible, speaks as if he were the only person who knew anything about it." After this hit at his opponent, the writer goes on to ask how it is that if the Supreme Being prevented the war between Japan and Corea he did not do the same in America, France and Germany, where Christianity almost universally prevailed, but the people of which countries had recently experienced most fearful wars. "Mr Teduka," he concludes, "is probably only stating what he has heard from others, but this is not in accordance with the reason of the present day. I desire, therefore, to inform him that we were saved from war with Corea and negotiated a peaceful treaty with her by means of the virtue of our Mikado and the skill of our Envoys. The reason why so many people fell in the Franco-Prussian war is that Napoleon acted with excessive haughtiness. And the civil war of America, with its enormous attendant loss of life, originated in the Slave Question, and in the violation of natural laws involved in slavery. If Mr Teduka thinks otherwise he is at liberty to defend himself, not however by texts from the Bible but by arguments from reason." It is well known that since the downfall of Buddhism Japan, as a nation, has been seeking a religion for adoption, and the country seems to offer a splendid field for missionary effort.

QUOTATIONS for silver received by telegraph to-day from Home represent it at 52½—the lowest point it has reached for, at all events, a considerable period. It is somewhat singular that while silver has been going down in value, dollars have been latterly maintained their position, and have at the present time rather an upward tendency. The only way in which this can be accounted for is that the supply of dollars from America has been limited of late owing to the panic in silver. If this surmise be correct, it is to be hoped our dollar supply will continue to be limited, for the depreciation in the value of silver entails as much loss and trouble here, in proportion, as in other places.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The Press says that investigations made by the Government into the alleged attack upon a junk by Chinese Customs' officials within British waters, have shown that in many particulars the story of the Master was false. The junk was not, as he asserts, bound for Shan-ki Wan, but for a village on the Chinese coast. An informer, or spy, reported the proposed departure of the junk with the opium on board to the Chinese Customs' officials, who despatched two boats from Kowloon to intercept her. They did so with the result before mentioned. The Government is quite satisfied that the attack on the junk did not take place in British waters, and does not, therefore, feel called upon to interfere. The event, however, serves to prove conclusively enough that an active system of espionage is kept up in this Colony, which is both offensive and exasperating, because we have no guarantee that it is not grossly abused.—The Press also comments on the proposed annexation of New Guinea.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 29th MAY, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Asia	4 c	Molsen	Dan. str.	880	May 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Yokohama	
Bombay	4 k	Smith	Brit. str.	1327	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Chandia	4 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	1342	May 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'apere and Penang	30th, 4 p m.
Chlops	3 h	Dryden	Brit. str.	983	May 18	Ah Yon		
Colombian	4 k	Alderton	Brit. str.	1417	May 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Cyphrenea	5 c	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	May 22	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Bangkok	
Danube	3 h	Clanchey	Brit. str.	561	May 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Manila	
Bancalada	5 h	Theband	Brit. str.	395	May 28	McG. Heaton	Saigon	
Batepona	5 k	Hubbuck	Brit. str.	676	May 27	Birley & Co.		
Glamis Castle	4 c	Dickie	Brit. str.	1539	May 13	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Bangkok	
Madagascar	4 c	Timm	Ger. str.	884	May 22	Siemssen & Co.		
Maharajah	2 c	Stephenson	Brit. str.	994	May 15	Siemssen & Co.		Mails
Menzaleh	5 c	Pasqualini	Fch. str.	1008	May 23	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	
Mikado	8 k	Moore	Brit. str.	3030	May 26	Gilman & Co.		
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	May 27	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Oceanic	3 h	Jaques	Brit. str.	971	May 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Oceanic	4 k	Parrell	Brit. str.	2349	May 19	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F'oisco	Mails, 1st px.
Orchis	8 h	Butlin	Brit. str.	1137	May 13	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Pasig	2 h	Lopez	Span. str.	167	May 7	Remedios & Co.		Repairing
Pertuxet	4 k	.....	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		Laid up
Penedo	4 c	Cain	Brit. str.	652	May 28	Melchers & Co.		
Riga	4 h	Clarke	Brit. str.	921	May 27	Order		
Statesman	5 c	Valiant	Brit. str.	1209	May 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sunda	4 k	Lee	Brit. str.	1029	May 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Thingvalla	5 h	Mourier	Dan. str.	1577	May 26	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Vasco de Gama	7 k	Rice	Brit. str.	2000	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	262	May 22	Landstein & Co.		Repairing
Yottung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
Yungching	4 c	Gibbon	Chi. str.	661	May 27	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Sailing Vessels								
Alma	8 h	Lehmeyer	Ger. bge.	385	April 26	Melchers & Co.		
American Lloyd	4 k	Park	Amer. bge.	510	May 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Anna	4 k	Jessen	Ger. bge.	448	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Anna	7 k	Wittneden	Ger. bge.	852	May 12	Melchers & Co.		
Annie Fish	3 c	Hiffes	Amer. sh.	1496	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
August	4 k	Ris	Ger. bg.	274	May 26	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Balld Will	3 c	Brauthwaite	Brit. sh.	812	May 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Bua-Pan	2 c	Müller	Siam. sh.	575	May 19	Kin-tye-loong		
British Crown	7 h	Andrew	Brit. bge.	448	April 27	Meyer & Co.	London	
Caroline	4 c	Turnbull	Brit. sh.	937	May 15	Order	Cebu	
Caroline Behn	1 h	Schmidt	Ger. bge.	673	April 24	Siemssen & Co.	Touron	
Charles Maurean	4 k	Quatrous	Fch. bge.	368	May 24	Landstein & Co.	Newchwang	
Charter Oak	3 k	Smith	Amer. sh.	963	May 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Chas. C. Leary	3 c	Stephen	Amer. bge.	644	April 24	Captain		
Chateaubriand	3 k	Harvé	Fch. bge.	384	May 20	Carlowitz & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Christina A. P.	3 c	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Comet	4 c	Bray	Amer. sh.	1157	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Commissary	8 h	Hunter	Brit. sh.	900	April 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Crested Wave	1 c	Renouf	Brit. bge.	345	May 26	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Daylight	2 h	Redemaker	Siam. bge.	447	May 17	Kin-tye-loong		
Deutschland	3 c	Tilmann	Ger. bge.	269	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Haiphong	
Dora	1 c	Luzarrango	Span. bg.	322	May 13	H. Kist		Repairing
Emma	3 c	Grau	Ger. bge.	340	May 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Fasan	....	Sandberg	Norw. bge.	290	May 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Feiga	4 c	Christiansen	Dan. bge.	316	April 23	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Nicolavski	
Ferdinand	3 k	Westergaard	Ger. bge.	416	May 20	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	
Flodden	4 k	Murdoch	Brit. bge.	337	May 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hope	4 c	Boulton	Brit. bge.	454	April 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Iphigenia	4 c	Matzen	Ger. bge.	404	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
J. R. Jensen	4 c	Rasmussen	Ger. bge.	275	May 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Joaquina y Anna	8 c	Mau	Amer. sch.	40	May 27	C. P. Holcomb		
Jerfalco	4 k	Bentley	Brit. sch.	287	May 1	Gilman & Co.		
Joachim Christian	4 c	Reimer	Ger. bge.	457	May 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Newchwang	
John Milton	7 c	Murphy	Brit. sh.	618	May 22	Russell & Co.		
Kate Tatham	....	Mackersey	Brit. bge.	275	May 12	Carlowitz & Co.		Coast Dock
Kronprindsessen	3 c	Hamin	Dan. bge.	344	May 23	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Lochiel	1 h	Ewen	Brit. sch.	216	May 3	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Foochow	
Lord Macaulay	7 c	Monkman	Brit. bge.	879	May 23	Captain		
Lucie	2 c	Colberg	Siam. bge.	432	May 15	Tack Mee & Co.		
Lulu	4 k	Ryan	Am. 3m.sc.	388	May 20	Wah Cheong		
Lyska Till	2 h	Rinesi	Ital. sh.	1013	May 18	Order		
Margarite	4 k	Owens	Brit. sh.	864	Mar. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Marquis of Argyle	2 k	McKeon	Brit. bge.	500	April 10	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
May	7 c	Plumley	Brit. 3m.sc.	237	May 19	Olyphant & Co.		
Minna	8 c	Thuren	Ger. bge.	456	May 11	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	1 h	Hall	Brit. 3m.sc.	580	April 23	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Nautilus	3 k	Bloeker	Brit. bge.	242	May 27	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Oceanus	8 c	Reckwoldt	Ger. 3m.sc.	335	May 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Otter Caps	8 c	Morday	Brit. bge.	582	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Papa	8 h	Paasch	Ger. bge.	750	May 11	Siemssen & Co.		
Racehorse	2 h	Olsen	Siam. bge.	387	May 10	Siemssen & Co.		
Rebecca	3 c	Bundgaard	Ger. bge.	408	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Rota	7 c	Hansen	Dan. sh.	862	May 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
San Lorenzo	4 c	Pico	Span. bg.	220	May 14	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Scotland	8 c	Holcomb	Amer. sch.	78	May 27	Captain		
Swallow	2 c	Howes	Amer. sh.	1239	April 23	Order		
Taunton	3 c	Clark	Brit. sh.	638	May 18	Siemssen & Co.	Toronto	
Thermopylae	8 h	Matheson	Brit. sh.	948	May 11	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Foochow	about 31st
Titan	8 c	Berry	Amer. sh.	1226	May 19	Messageries Maritimes		
Vesta	4 k	Cirks	Ger. bge.	302	May 21	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
Victor	2 k	Sorensen	Norw. bg.	247	May 15	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Victory	3 k	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	May 22	Yuen Fat Hong		
Vindex	1 h	Parkhouse	Brit. bge.	290	May 3	Landstein & Co.		Repairing
Wealthy Penitlon	1 c	Blanchard	Amer. bge.	809	Mar. 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	10th prox.
Willard Mudgett	8 c	Dickey	Amer. bge.	875	May 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Honolulu	
Willie	1 h	Badenoch	Brit. 3m.sc.	274	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Wodan	3 k	Meyer	Ger. bge.	439	May 7	Meyer & Co.	Spore & Mauritius	
Young Slam	2 c	Benedictson	Siam. sh.	701	May 12	Keen-tye-loong		
Zoroya	3 k	Scarlett	Brit. bge.	383	May 13	Gilman & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Cap Horn	Green	Green	Ger. bge.	401	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Tientsin	
Charité	Hervé	Fch. bge.	255	May 25	Carlowitz & Co.			
Lizzie	Brit. bge.	385	May 17	Broadbear, Anthony & Co.				
Rubicon	Brit. 3m.sc.	204	May 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.				
CANTON								
Howsang	Hutchinson	Chi. str.	800	May 26	C. M. S. N. Co.			
Yangtze	Schultze	Brit. str.	783	May 27	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6 c	German	corvette	1330	6	400	May 21	Kühne
Cyclop	on Slip	German	gunboat	360	6	80	May 11	Von Reiche
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Hertha	7 c	German	corvette	2200	19	400	May 13	Knorr
Hornet	7 h	British	gun vessel	461	4	120	May 16	Hippisley
Kearsarge	6 c	American	corvette	638	6	500	April 20	F. V. McNair
Meenace	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	Capt. Becker
Thistle	6 c	British	gun vessel	464	.....	.....	May 15	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Yantic	6 h	American	gunboat	410	3	288	May 19	R. S. McCook
At Canton								
Palos	.....	American	gunboat	306	.....	.....	April 18	W. R. Bridgeman

there was only one of them sober. The others were not altogether sober.

Joseph Hanlon, a boy on board the American ship *Titan*, was called. He knew the deceased under the name of Joseph Day, an ordinary seaman on board. He was shipped at Cardiff last January. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland. Yesterday was his first liberty on shore. Witness came ashore with him. The first drink deceased had was rum in the "Welcome Tavern." He had four drinks altogether within half an hour, three of rum and one of gin. The rum was drunk neat, and in each drink there were about two wine-glassesful. Witness drank nothing but lemonade and sarsaparilla. The deceased had breakfast before he came ashore. After taking these drinks, the liquor got into his head. This was between 10 and 11 a.m. A man named O'Brien took his money off, seeing that he was drunk. He fell in the street and was taken home by his wife. Witness laid him down in a corner and he went off to sleep. Witness saw him again about 12.30 p.m. and he was all right, fast asleep on the bench. At 5.30 p.m. he was lying on the floor, apparently still asleep. At 9 p.m. he was reported as dead. He was drunk the first day he came on board the ship. He had not been drunk since January until yesterday. Within the last few days he complained that he was very bad.

A seaman named Atkinson was next called. He was in the deceased's company yesterday. Witness took the links and paid something like 5s. each. They had a drink of that rum, having so far as witness could see about two glasses.

Henry Man, barkeeper at the "Welcome Tavern," was examined. The house was owned by one Gomez. The deceased and his companions came in about 10 p.m. and left about 1 p.m. They had four glasses each, some had rum and some gin. The rum supplied was the Commissariat Rum. This rum had been in the house for about three months. The price charged was 10 cents a glass. Nearly 3 o'clock, the deceased was brought back to the house by some of his companions, who asked witness permission to allow the deceased to lie down in the house. He would not get up when roused at 5.30 p.m. At 8 p.m. he was found dead, and witness called a policeman. All the liquor the deceased had was four glasses of rum, about a wine-glassful each.

Charles Johnson, another seaman on board the *Titan*, was examined. Within the last three days deceased complained of a pain in his stomach; he complained even yesterday morning before coming ashore. He had very little breakfast if he had any. Witness drank glass and glass with him, but did not feel over-drunk; he knew what he was about. Witness had one or two drinks after this. The deceased was very fond of drink. He was shanghai-ed at Bristol. He had nothing to drink from January to May, being all the time at sea. He was shipped as an able seaman but was ditated. He had been a fireman in the Royal Navy.

The jury returned a verdict of death from an over-dose of alcoholic drink, being at the time in a bad state of health.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting.)
May 29, 1876.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT FELONY.

Cheung Afook, a hawker, was charged with attempting to steal something out of the pocket of Ng Kun Fook, a Constable standing outside the Koshing Theatre out of uniform. The defendant, who hailed from Macao, had no one to speak in his favour. Four months' hard labour.

CHILD-STEALING.

One man and two women were brought up for stealing a female child aged 4 years from a woman named Young Ang. The prosecutrix went on a visit to some of her relations and left the child to the care of her brother. On her return she found that the child was gone. She asked her brother about her and was told that the child had been left to the charge of the 1st defendant, another brother of the prosecutrix. She at once went out to search for her child and found the 1st defendant near the Man Mo Temple. On sight of her, he ran away but was caught the next day. Further enquiries were made by the Police and resulted in the recovery of the child and the other two prisoners. A witness named Chan Akwai, a married woman, proved that the 2nd defendant brought the child to her and she bought it for \$22. Afterwards the Police came and took the child away. P. O. No. 249 stated that he was asked by the prosecutrix to arrest the 1st prisoner, and when he was brought to the Station, he said he had given the child to a woman to pawn for him and guided the Police to the house of the 3rd prisoner, then they went to the house of the 2nd prisoner. The Constable had them all arrested and recovered the child from the house of the witness Chan Akwai. The prisoners were committed for trial. The 1st prisoner admitted the charge, and said that he had obtained only \$13 for the child. The 2nd prisoner said she received \$8 for her trouble in the transaction. The 3rd prisoner said she had \$5 for her share in the sale of the child.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Id Ang was sent to three months' hard labour for stealing an umbrella from under the arm of a new arrival from Penang.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir John Smeale.)
29th May, 1876.

ROBBERY ASSAULT.

Wong Aying and six others were charged on seven counts for riot, robbery, assault and common assault on Cheong Apoo, Cheong Pak Fook and Cheong Tang Lok on the 2nd inst.

Mr Kingmill officiated for the Attorney General.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs J. N. Driscoll, J. Noble, F. Smith, J. Kyle, Thos. Donald, C. A. Giorio, Jr., and A. J. Gomez.

In reply to the Court, Mr Kingmill said there were one or two other cases after this.

His Lordship enquired when they were committed, and told the Crown Solicitor that he should not bring on any case for trial without leave of the Court. He knew nothing of these cases and did not know

quently made arrangements to hear them. This was irregular and might possibly lead to blunders. He wished the Crown Solicitor to communicate with the Police Magistrate, informing them not to commit any cases for a session that was going on, without leave of the Court. As to the Gaol stabbing case, the defendant was already a prisoner in the Gaol, and his Lordship did not see the necessity of its being heard at the current sessions. It might have been committed to its regular sessions, as no harm would accrue to the accused. These commitments were irregular and inconvenient, and he wished the Crown Solicitor would communicate with the Police Magistrate.

The rest of the Jurors were then warned to appear on Monday next at 10 a.m., subsequently altered to Saturday the 3rd inst., to try any other case that might be brought up.

Mr J. Brockat's name was called, but he failed to appear. A short time after he put in an appearance, and explained that he was prevented from attending punctually by office business.

His Lordship fined him \$10, and said if he was kept late by his employer's business, his employer ought to pay his fine.

Mr Kingmill then opened the case for the prosecution. He said the indictments they had just heard read were long in words, but amounted to a very small compass in facts. The prisoners were charged with riot, and it was for the jury to find whether all or any of the prisoners were lawfully in the riot. They would have to find also whether in the course of this riot the prisoners had committed an assault on Cheong Afook. The first count charged them with riot and assaulting Cheong Afook. The 2nd count charged them with common assault on Cheong Afook. The 3rd and 4th counts were precisely the same as the last two, except the person assaulted was different. The 5th and 6th counts were also the same, the only difference being the name of the person assaulted. The 7th count charged them all with a general riot and assault. Riot was an offence under the Common Law, which provided that where three or more persons combined to create a disturbance to the terror of any one, the offence would come within the definition of riot. He would, however, prove by witnesses that there were as many as thirty persons concerned on this occasion. He then explained the law of the case and drew a distinction between a seditious assemblage and a riotous assemblage, the one being a felony and the other a misdemeanour. From the evidence which would be adduced by Chinese and European witnesses he would prove that some chair-coolies had been very roughly handled, as also some Chinese Policemen.

Mr Kingmill then gave a short resume of the evidence he proposed to tender, showing the shares the different prisoners took in the matter. The 7th prisoner was a Police Constable, doing duty at Fiddler's Wharf, and it would be proved that when a Water Police Constable took a rioter into custody, he seized that Constable and treated him rather roughly. Finally, he marched him off to the Station, where it was discovered that the man charged was a Constable. His identity was clearly established, but it was for the jury to find whether he was there cooperating with the rioters or not. He might have been acting very violently, but if he was not there with the common design of a riot, he could not be found guilty of a riot, though he might have to answer for what he had done elsewhere for misconduct as a Constable or for excess of duty. Mr Kingmill then explained to the jury the law of common design. They need not particularise any particular act to a particular man; if they were satisfied that all the prisoners were there with the common design of committing a riot, the assault committed by one was the act of all.

With reference to the 7th prisoner, His Lordship asked if there was stronger evidence against him than what appeared in the depositions. For if there was not, there was no evidence against him of pre-concerted complicity with the other prisoners. It was his business to be at the place, for he was sent there on duty. No doubt he was very wrong in what he had done, and might have while under an excitement made a mistake in arresting a fellow Constable, but that was not riot. The Police Constable was not in uniform. It was true that he had under his arm, but a man anxious to keep down a riot might not have seen it. The man assaulted was a policeman, and no doubt he was very active in putting down the riot, while the 7th prisoner being also a policeman would naturally seize the most active man and march him to the Station, which was the last place a rioter would go to for fear of being arrested. So far as his Lordship could see the 7th prisoner acted in bona fides, and if there was no evidence other than that on the depositions, he would direct that a verdict of not guilty be returned against him.

Mr Kingmill said he had no more evidence than that. There was, moreover, another circumstance in the prisoner's favour. He did not know before he was sent out where he was to be on duty. Under the circumstances, his Lordship directed a verdict of not guilty to be returned against the prisoner, and he was removed from the dock.

Mr Kingmill then proceeded to call evidence. After a number of witnesses were called, his Lordship summed up the evidence to the jury, and directed them to return a verdict of guilty against the prisoners on the 1st, 2nd and 5th counts, if they thought they were guilty. There was no question of there being a riot, but the only question was whether the prisoners were among the rioters.

The jury found all the prisoners guilty on the 1st, 2nd and 5th counts.

His Lordship reserved sentence, as there were degrees of severity in the individual acts, and he complimented the Police for the satisfactory and prompt manner in which they put down the riot.

The sessions were then adjourned till Monday next at 10 a.m. It was here discovered that next Monday was Whit-Monday. The date of adjournment was then altered to Saturday, the 3rd inst. at 10 a.m.

Japan.

(Mail.)

A distressing accident occurred on board the ship *H. Zimbal* on entering the bay yesterday morning (14th May). A young foreigner named Olsen fell from the fore-topgallant yard on to the fore-castle. He survived the accident only two hours.

An examination of the police constables has taken place recently at Yedo with the

view to discover the men most skilful in the use of the spear. It would appear that a number of men are to be attached to Okubo Toshimichi, who proceeds to Oshio on the 10th inst. for the purpose of making preparations for his Majesty's forthcoming visit, and it is thought desirable that they should understand the use of that weapon.

The two newspapers of Kyoto, the *Shimbu* and *Shinpo*, have ceased to exist. The Governor would seem to have ordered the examination of their contents before publication, and this has proved a fatal difficulty.

The Department of Justice is about to enlarge the prisons.

We are authorized to say that the P. & O. Company's Directors have sent instructions to their Shanghai Agent to keep the Shanghai and Japan line running. The *Oriental* and *Columbia* will continue to run.

The *Koru Maru*, which left port on the 3rd inst., having on board certain officials of the Foreign Office, has gone to Corea. She will bring back the Embassy from that country.

A party of *Sansui* from Saga have come to the Capital in all haste. The journey is thought to be an approaching trouble in that *Ken*, and the government of Yedo are on the alert to obtain further news.

Mr. Atkinson, a missionary we believe, and two Japanese *amurai* have recently been preaching Christianity at Matayama in Yehine *Ken*. This has led to representations being made to the Buddhist Bishop, who referred the question as to how far the promulgation of the Christian faith was lawful in the Interior to the department of public worship. A reply has been sent to the effect that, though the preaching of Christian doctrines may be permitted at the open ports, it cannot at present be sanctioned in the Interior.

The *Yoshi Shimbu* notices some attempts that are about to be made to raise the wreck of the Messageries steamship *Nil*, which was lost off the coast of Izu some two years ago. Several of the officers of the Home Department are now on the scene of the wreck, and fourteen skilled divers arrived there from Amakusa a few days since for the purpose of conducting the necessary operations.

The following, for which we are indebted to the *Yoshi Shimbu*, is an amusing illustration of the internal economy of the Capital.

The *Tokio Fi* has recently made some alterations in the mode of regulating the traffic in rabs, and has notified that henceforth purchases of rabs shall be made known to the authorities by dealers within three days of their occurrence. It is ordered that any increase by births or diminution by deaths must be intimated to the ward officers within three days. The *Tokio Fi* would appear to be alarmed by indications of a return of the seductive *furore* which led to so much gambling three years ago.

The first public "spelling bee" in Yokohama will be held we understand at the Temperance Hall after the conclusion of the forthcoming races.

Messrs Whitfield and Dowson, of the Yokohama Iron and Engineering works, have shipped to the order of a San Francisco firm by the *Gaelic*, a pair of diagonal steam-launch engines, of 5½ inch cylinders with propeller and shafting complete. We understand that this firm is in a position to compete successfully in the production of engines of this class with American machinists.

The ship *Oleopatra* is about to proceed to Shingawa to load with rice for a foreign market.

The disturbances in the Wakayama *Ken* appear to have created some little apprehension in the south. The *Osaka Nippo* reports that the insurgents are led by a former official of the Home Office and that the *Kencho* show themselves much perplexed as to how they shall deal with the revolt. Troops have been asked for and have been despatched.

Saturday, 13th.

On the 8th inst. a notification was issued to the various *Fu* and *Ken* by the *Naimoku* to the following effect.

A great portion of the drugs used in Japan are of native preparation and, notwithstanding the prejudice existing in favour of medicines imported from foreign countries, are really superior to them in purity. The faith in foreign drugs is, however, considerable and unprincipled dealers do not hesitate to avail themselves of it to import large and increasing quantities of impure and sophisticated medicines to the great injury of those who may employ them. Henceforth, therefore, it has been determined to examine all chemicals of native manufacture and to grant certificates of character to such as may be found equal to the test. Chemists, whether engaged in the preparations of drugs for healing, or chemicals for manufacturing and scientific purposes, must henceforth present specimens of the same to the authorities for examination, with a statement according to the form which has been prepared, when, if found admissible, they will receive certificates allowing of their sale. The manufacture of opium will be permitted for the present under terms of the Notification No. 166 of last year.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

(Confidential Empire.)

At a time like the present, when there are so many rumours afloat with respect to the machinations of Secret Societies and Sects, it may interest our readers to hear a few particulars concerning these little-known but most formidable confederations. Such a subject cannot, of course, be compressed into the limits of a single newspaper column, furnishing material as it does for a copious literature of its own; but there is no reason why we should not from time to time formulate such information as we may succeed in eliciting from the various sources which lie at our disposal. Our Correspondent at Soochow mentions the very insecure state of public feeling at that city in consequence of the reported active manoeuvres of the local *Kwips*; in Nan-king the people have been all else by the issue of mysterious posters, couched in ambiguous language, but of undeniably seditious tendency; and even here in Shanghai there are symptoms of an incipient panic.

Now these Societies exist throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and have so existed long prior to the amalgamation of the country under a single Government. The secrecy of their operations, which of course forms the principal barrier to enquiry, is no less remarkable for the stringency of its observance than for the extent of its inviolable nature ensures, whenever any wide-spread political movement has been brought about. Their names are Legion; but whether they are all separate associations, or merely ramifications of one great body has been never been ascertained. One of the most powerful and, also, most feared, is that

which has adopted as its badge the White Lily, or White Lotus-flower, under which designation it has achieved no small amount of notoriety. This fraternity is said to have existed in the reign of Kien-ling; and having the sovereignty of his ancestors, and King, there is no doubt that it assumed very formidable proportions. The rules of the Order were very strict. All the members lived on what is known as *su-tai*, answering to the French expression *maigre*, as applied to diet, being rigid vegetarians; the Society possessed a common fund of immense wealth, contributed to by all the members; and both men and women were admitted. At the period of which we write the Grand Master of the Order was a man of the name of Fang Yung-shen, whose wife, known as Ma-erh Ku-liang, was celebrated no less for her mental energy than for her enormous physical strength and stature. The headquarters of the conspirators was at Nanking, and it was during the leadership of this well-assorted couple that an extensive plot was hatched to blow up the Imperial Palace at Peking.

The plans were laid with perfection. No laxity of speech or manner on the part of the initiated, numerous though they were. But at the very moment of their triumph, almost as the torch was to be applied, a violent storm of wind and rain suddenly came on, and disorganized all the arrangements. The alarm was given, and the Palace saved. This was the signal for a Crusade against the sect, and the Viceroy of Nanking was foremost in his exertions to crush the nuisance. Some sharp fighting ensued, and the Viceroy's forces eventually succeeded, though after a terrible struggle, in capturing Fang himself, together with a number of his associates. What became of the lady we do not know; but the treatment of the prisoners by the authorities was most remarkable. They were offered their lives and further mitigations of their penalty, if only they would consent to eat meat. This Fang, the leader, valiantly refused to do, and he was killed accordingly; others of the confederation acceded, but, it is said, suffered a far more horrible death at the hands of the Society, afterwards. But even since these reverses the sect has been much less dangerous. The hot chase made after its members by officials has even induced them to renounce their designation, and to adopt the substitute title of the *Ou-Wu Kiao* or Do-nothing Sect; and we may remark in passing, as it is somewhat curiously written, No Hypocritical religion. But the fraternity still exists, and what is more the Chinese dread its influence greatly. They believe the members to be in possession of magical powers, and the red-paper sprites which are said to have been instrumental in cutting off the queues of the good folk at Nanking, Soochow and Shanghai are attributed to their incantations. Indeed we have been gravely assured by Chinamen of no small experience and culture that the initiated are able to cut birds out of paper, and then, in virtue of a certain charm, endue them with life and motion. But the most interesting speculation connected with this body is, what lies at the root of their mysteries? Is their object purely political, in pursuance whereof they practise upon the credulity of the masses by all this locus-poecus, or is there some deeper religious feeling at the bottom of it all? Both elements are visible. One of their most extravagant pranks, confined, however, to the leaders of the sect, consists of holding the breath on special occasions long enough for a man to eat two meals of rice. They get black in the face, and perfectly rigid; meanwhile, the soul is supposed to leave the body and collect information of a more or less miscellaneous kind. When the trance is over it comes back; the breath returns, and the revelation is divulged. A man once failed to recall his errand soul, and died; a mishap which produced much disruption among the members. The stringency of the moral regimen is certainly in favour of their being genuine mystics, who prefer death to breaking their vows of abstinence; while the political character of the association is illustrated with equal cogency by the fact that its organisation is carried on in the strictest political form, the members assuming the rank and titles of regularly-appointed officials and being bound by a Code of Laws as rigidly enforced as that of any recognised community. It is hardly necessary to draw attention to the fact that, the *quene* being essentially a Manchu appendage and therefore a sign that the Chinese are a conquered race, its abscission is intended as an intimation that the power of the Manchu dynasty is doomed.

So much, therefore, for the Sect which, as far as we have been able to discover, is most active at the present moment. Many others of course exist, and that in the city of Shanghai; and it is quite possible that many Chinese with whom we come daily into contact are secretly members of one or other of them. A great number of these associations appear, however, to be harmless enough; those especially which are called the "Huang-hsü" or "country-district" societies. Some are testatellers—*as far as* opium and tobacco are concerned—such as the *Peh-yün* or White Cloud fraternity, which excited the curiosity of the Government so greatly, some months ago; others appear to be simply eccentric. There is one society which professes what it is pleased to call the *Rice-Pudding religion*—*Tze Twa Kiao*—a peculiar superstition that calls for explanation. The ceremonies consist in the eating of small dumplings made of a particularly glutinous and durable kind of rice, symbolical act, during which the initiated take oaths of secrecy and adherence to one another, and the doctrine they profess. But what that doctrine may be we cannot say. Tan-Pei Kiao, or religion of the Spread Cloth, also has many adherents; and these individuals appear to be very much detected by the authorities. Of course we are quite in the dark as to their creed; but to judge from their behaviour we should simply say that they were a lot of harmless lunatics. The rites are said to consist of the spreading of a large cloth or cotton dregger upon the ground, on which the members kneel and go through their devotions; these finished, a given signal the four corners of the sheet are raised and tied in a knot, the unfortunate worshippers find themselves all huddled together in a great bag, and are then supposed to go to sleep. It is wonderful to think what an amount of personal discomfort people will undergo for the sake of gratifying some preposterous whim.

But enough for today. We shall await with interest further news of the doings of these Peculiar People, and any efforts to suppress their political movement of consequence will follow the patients we

have mentioned. The subject is one which is worth investigation, and we hope to return to it ere long.

HOW MRS COBLEIGH THOUGHT IT PROPER TO CALL ON A NEIGHBOUR.

A new family moved into the neighbourhood on Friday, and at dinner the next day Mrs Cobleigh said to her husband, "Cobleigh, a new family has taken Holcomb's house, and I guess I'll run over and see them this afternoon." "You don't know them, do you?" said Mr Cobleigh in some surprise. "Why, no; but that don't make any difference in such a case; for, you see, they are total strangers, and it's proper that the older neighbours should call on them out of courtesy." "Now, I know how I'd feel if I was in their place—not knowing a soul about here—I'd like to have some one call. And so I want to do to them as I'd like them to do to me." Mr Cobleigh was much pleased with this expression of the golden rule from his wife, and told her so. "The other neighbours will be calling, without doubt," she added, "and I don't want to be among the last." After washing the dinner dishes and putting the house to rights, Mrs Cobleigh put herself in excellent condition, and started out on her laudable call.

At the tea-table Mrs Cobleigh said to her husband, "I went over to see the folks in Holcomb's this afternoon." "Ah," said he, "was she glad to see you?" "O, yes; I asked her if there had been any of the other neighbours in, and she said I was the first. She didn't look very old—not more than 30, I should say—and she's got three children, one of them a baby. The two others are a boy and a girl, both of them old enough to be of help to her. The boy was off somewhere, and the girl was racing through the yard like a wild thing, although she is 11 years old, and looks as strong as a horse. Now, if my Mary was one-half so strong as that trollop I'd be satisfied. It makes me so vexed to see a mother slaving her life away, and a big tom-boy of a girl tearing around the place like all possessed. She came in the house only once while I was there, and then she stood up against her mother like a great baby, and put her finger in her mouth and flouted herself like a spoiled child. I don't see for the thing of it to bring up children in that way. And she looked herself as if she was ready to drop with all the care and work. Her husband is a shoemaker, and works at the factory. They can't be in such very good circumstances, I don't think, for the parlour carpet is only a two-ply ingrain, and I noticed it was spotted in several places. The parlour chairs are just common wood stained, and she has a large awkward bed-lounge instead of a *tête-a-tête*, and it doesn't match with the chairs at all. Her crockery is simply stone china, and there are several odd pieces among it. She didn't have any china, at least I didn't see any, and if she'd had it she'd showed it, I know. She ain't going to have anything on the kitchen floor, she says, and only a piece of oil-cloth in the dining-room. What oil-cloth I saw was old and faded. She has got up the kitchen stove—it's like old Mrs Ransom's—but it was covered with grease, and some of the pipe was badly rusted. I don't see why people can be so careless with their property. That pipe would last 10 years if it was properly cared for. Then her parlour stove stood out in the shed, without anything over it, and it will pretty soon go the way of the kitchen pipe. I spoke to her about it, but she said she didn't think it would take any harm. O, she's an easy one, that's plain enough to be seen, and if she don't have trouble with that girl before many years pass, then I'm no prophet. The lady was on the floor when I was over there playing with some empty bottles—it's a real bright child, but I don't have proper attention. I don't believe its hair has seen a comb in three days, and its clothes look as if they had been mopped over the floor for a fortnight; they were as black as ink. I declare it seemed like getting into a new world to get back home. But I had to go, of course, and I am glad now it is over with. It won't be necessary for me to call again." And Mrs Cobleigh, having discharged a Christian duty to a neighbour, gathered up the crumbs from her lap with a napkin and smiled complacently upon her family.—*Dunbury News*.

AMERICAN PRONUNCIATION.

Richard Grant White speaks thus plainly, and with a touch of the incisive humor, upon the subject of American pronunciation of English:—

"Moreover, as to pronunciation, the observation of the average American is very trustworthy; for it is in that respect that the speech of the average American, however 'polite' and 'intelligent' he may be, is most likely to deviate from the true English standard. As a people we utter our language vilely; as a people we have a bad tone of voice, and very unpleasant inflections, in great variety of unpleasantness, according to the place of our birth and breeding. It is only in a comparatively small, although actually numerous circle of people of high social culture in New England and New York, and in the latter place among those of New England birth, or very direct descent, that the true standard of English speech is found in this country. And even there we too often find proper pronunciation marred by a bad enunciation—a tone nasal and drawing, united to a disposition to a slovenly dropping or slurring of syllables. The clear, firm, crisp enunciation of the well-bred Englishman, and particularly of the well-bred English woman is heard, even among our most cultivated people, with comparative rarity. What is it that has so vitiated the voices of most American men? and still more of most American women? For there is no doubt that the fair sex are in this respect the least to be admired. Among a hundred men you will find perhaps ten or a dozen who open their mouths and speak clearly and freely; but among a hundred women, not more than one. You shall see a lovely, bright creature, with all the external evidences of culture about her, a woman who will carry you captive so long as she is silent; but let her open her pretty lips, and she shall pierce your ear with a mean, thin, nasal, rasping tone which at once diminishes her charm. An English woman, even of the lower classes, will delight you with the rich, sweet, smooth, and yet firm and crisp tones in which she utters, what may, perhaps, be very bad grammar. And since I am telling unpleasant truths about ourselves, I may as well say here that there is more of this among both Western men and women than among those in other quarters of the country. Recently went into one of our most frequented theatres to pass an hour. There was a scene in progress, and I remained for the time standing just within

the door. A lady was doing some emotional business with a high manifestation of toilet and gesture. I listened a few minutes, and then, turning to an apparently official person, I asked him who she was, for the situations and personage of the play were unknown to me. "That," he replied in a tone of some awe, "for she was the leading lady," and the house was very full, and looking at me much as if I had asked a like question as to General Grant or the statue of Washington in the square—that is Miss— naming a Western actress of some celebrity. I listened for a few minutes more, and then fled the house. The tone of her voice propelled me from the door like a pellet from a pop-gun. All the emotional and sensational convulsions into which she could have fallen would not have allured me to sit under her ministrations of the English language for one quarter of an hour. And her speech betrayed her as if she had been a female Peter; for I knew before I was told that she must have come from the region west of the Alleghenies.—*Galaxy for April*.

Mr O'Flaherty undertook to tell how many were at the party—"The two O'Grans was one, myself was two, Mike Finn was three, and—was—who was four? Let me see (counting on his fingers) the two O'Grans was one, Mike Finn was two, myself was three, and—began I there was four of us, but I couldn't tell the name of the other. Now it myself that has it. Mike Finn was one, the two O'Grans was two, myself was three—and—by my soul, I think there was but three of us after all."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 29, 1876.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, 582½
" credit, 585
" Old Patna, cash, 587½
" credit, 600
" New Benares, cash, 572½
" credit, 575
" Old Benares, cash, 575
" credit, 577½
" New Malwa, cash, 585
" credit, 590
" Allowance Tia, 24 40
" Old Malwa, cash, 585
" credit, 590
" Allowance Tia, 20 a 32

CAMPHOR, ...
QUICKSILVER, ...
SALTPEPER, ...

Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 8/10½
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11½
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... 4 250
" Bombay, demand, ... 3 250
" Shanghai, demand, ... 73
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 73½
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 21, ...
Sycee, ...
Mexicans, ... 3 a 6
Gold Leaf, ... 26 16
English Sovereigns, ... 4 13
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4 13
Discount, ... 7 a 9

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 3% prem.
A.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$50
China Fire Ins. Co., \$15
I.K. & W. Dock Co., 85% ds.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$160
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$650
Chinese Insurance Co., \$212
North China Ins. Co., \$115, ex div.
C. J. Marine Ins. Co., \$14, ex return.
Yantai Ins. Association, \$14, 650
Union S. Navigation Co., \$14
C.K. Co. & M. S. Boat Co., 11 ds.
Shanghai Steam N. Co., \$14
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$45 ds.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$103.

Temperatures.
Roxburgh, May 29, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—9 A.M., ... 80½
Do, 4 P.M., ... 80½
Do, Maximum, ... 82½
Do, Minimum, over night, ... 76
Barometer—9 A.M., ... 29.860
Do, 4 P.M., ... 29.700

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Paper:—

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 17, Alex. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 17, Oward, from Liverpool to Hongkong.
Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.
Feb. 1, Neorhus (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 4, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 6, Paul Marie, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 6, Scotia, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 8, Kaiow, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 26, Susanne, from Hamburg to Shanghai.
March 2, Mary L. Stone, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 2, P. J. Carleton, from New York to Shanghai.
March 14, Moonlight, from Lewes Del to Shanghai.
March 16, Min, from London to Hongkong.
March 17, Ada, from London to Yokohama.
March 18, Benefactor, from New York to Hongkong.
March 19, Hans, from Hamburg to Shanghai.
March 20, Gustav and Marie, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
March 21, Moss Glen, from London to Hongkong.
March 21, Mariante, from Havre to Saigon.
March 21, Julia, from Havre to Saigon.
March 21, Hopley, from Boston to Batavia and Hongkong.
March 23, Oureaum, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 23, J. C. Munro, from London to Hongkong.
March 25, Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 31, Sophie O., from Marseilles to Saigon.
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN YARDS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Tartar.
Sailing Vessels.
Cashmere, ...
Lothair, ...
F. S. Thompson, ...
Hallowood, ...
Lucia, ...
At Liverpool.
Deception (str.)

